THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858. The Cabinet had information yesterday morning from sources considered conclusively authoritative, that the Free-State men had elected the Legislature and State officers of Kansas. But Secretary Thompson received a dispatch last night confirmatory of the one to the Associated Press stating that the Pro-Slavery party had succeeded.

Efforts are making to induce Gen. Scott to reconsider his purpose of going to California. The Administration has expressed no wish in the matter affirmatively or negatively, and will pursue its intended plan of operations from this side irrespective of his movements.

Lord Napier's fête last night was the most brilliant spectacle ever witnessed here. About 500 persons were present. The whole diplomatic corps in court costume were in attendance. A body of officers of the United States Army and Navy were also there, with Gen. Scott at their head in full nniform

The British Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia. Baltimere, and other places, attended, and many distinguished strangers, specially invited from distent cities. There was the richest display of female toilets yet seen in Washington, several of them having cost thousands of dollars.

From Another Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858.

The demonstrations against the New-York nominations have failed, and all efforts are now resolved into a contest as to whether the majority of the Congressional Delegation and the State Central Committee shall distribute subordinate patronage, or Mr. Dickinson's friends. The President has not comforted the remonstrants at all.

Letters received from "Jack Henderson" and others by Democratic Senators, down to the 16th inst., all concede a Free-State majority in the Legislature, and some rejoice at the prospect that Gen. Lane will be defeated for Senator by some less objectionable Republican. Still the belief is general that Gen. Calhoun will continue the work of fraud so as to affect the result.

The report which Mr. Stephens proposed to submit to the Committee on Territories to-day, respecting Utah, has been postponed for another

The President has a Message ready, justifying his support of Lecompton against the adverse majority of the 4th inst., which will be sent in whenevet opportunity offers. The Constitution does not necessarily go through him to Congress, but may take that direction designedly for the object

Secretary Stanton has not yet called on the President, and has no inclination to do so unless desired.

Mr. Etheridge, one of the oldest and best clerks is the Navy Department, was removed to make room for Downing of Florida.

The sale of Fort Snelling was distinctly approved by the President and Cubinet, before being consummated.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858. According to the official documents, the necessary expenses incurred for the suppression of the Indian bostilities in Washington Territory were nearly a milion and a half of dellars, and the total expenses suppaid in Oregon for similar purposes are four millions five hundred thousand dellars. For the maintenance of hundred thousand to force in the former, not including the the volunteer force in the former, not including the pay of the volunteers, the expense was time hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars, and in the latter over

three millions.

The bill reported by Mr. Douglas to-day, from the Senate Committee on Territories, declares that Minnesota shall be admitted into the Union on an equa footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. It provides that the State shall be entitled to one Representative in Congress, and such additional Representatives as the population may show it to be entitled to, according to the present ratio of repre-sentation, leaving the House to ascertain the number, when the full returns of the census shall be received, presuming that the residue of the returns will be re-

presuming that the residue of the returns with occured by the time the bill shall become a law. Se for, the ascertained population is 136,461, with seven counties and part of another to hear from.

The United States brig Perry is fitting out at Norfolk for the coast of Brazil. The following-named officers are ordered to her: Lieutenant-Commanding Tighlman; Lieutenants Truxton, Cornwell, Hawley, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Greenhow.

Gen. Walker's speech at Montgomery, and his strictures on the Government, are said to have been in good taste. At Selms he said the secret of the opposition to his cause, and the reason of the high-handed outrages committed against him and his men, was that Americans in Nicaragua favored the establishment of Slavery. ment of Slavery.

XXXVth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1858. Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Min-nesota into the Union. It was read and placed on the

calendar.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Messrs. Brenton and Lockhart, elected to the former Congress from Indiana.

Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH delivered eulogies, and the usual resolutions of respect were adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) in reply to Mr. Toombs, said that the first section of the bill would add thirty-two companies to the Army, or 2,220 men; and, if the second section is adopted, the number of men will depend upon the manner in which the Army is posted. If posted as it is now, with the thirty companies to be added by the first section, the total increase will be nearly 7,000 privates.

nearly 7,000 privates.

Mr. TOOMBS (Ga.) would strike out the first section, as the increase of the Army will be large enough as provided in the second section, and that would be a more appropriate mode. While he should vote against the bill, he deemed it his duty to make it as good as he could before the final vote is taken upon it. According to the present constitution of the Army, it was capable of being enlarged to a force of nearly 48,000 men, and with the proposed increase it would nearly reach 25,000. This number was altogether too large. He presumed the occasion of the increase asked for is the anticipated Mormon war; for it was not yet a fact. Congress, which alone can make war, had not yet declared war against Utah; and unless the country had undergone a silent revolution, the President could not make war. But if there should be a war, it would be exceedingly brief, and but temporary. In these troops were to be raised for Utah, he should move in amendment that they should go out of the service as soon as the war was over. This policy was pursued in the case of the enlistment of troops for the Mexican war. The force of Brigham Young was magnified. The same story had been told, three or four times, of the necessity of more troops to fight the Indians on the trontier, and assoon as the additional regiments were granted, we had peace. The regiments, however, were not to be got rid of, and were permanently fastened upon the country.

Mr. DAVIS agreed to show the necessity of the nearly 7,000 privates.

Mr. TOOMBS (Ga.) would strike out the first sec-

got rid of, and were permanently fastened upon the country.

Mr. DAVIS agreed to show the necessity of the passage of the bill. The army would amount to II,956 men, if these two companies be added. He preferred the plan of Calhoun to that of the present Secretary—namely, to have a skeleton in time of peace, capable of sudden expansion in time of war. This was the most economical plan. The increase is not asked by the Secretary on the ground of a Mormon war. It was, however, notorious that in some sections of the country it was difficult to enforce the law of the land. He regreeted, as much as any one, that it should ever become necessary to call in the aid of troops for the execution of the laws. But whenever rebellion exists, it is the duty of the President to put it down, and Congress should furnish the means to enable him to perform that duty. It would be very fortunate for the country, if there be no necessity for the employment of the troops, if they were raised.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) favored the plan of the Com-

mittee, rather than that of the Secretary of War, but he thought that it ought to be accompanied by a pro-viso that, when the present difficulties are settled, the extra force shall be disbanded. Unless that was done, it would be manifest that an increase was desired in the standing army. To that he was unwilling to agree. The subject was discussed in 1856, and four new regiments were at that time added to the existing new regiments were at that time added to the existing army. It was supposed that they would be able and necessary to guard and protect the country in time of peace. He had seen nothing since to show any necessity for an increase, unless it be the Mormon war. He suggested that, in granting lands on the frontier, the donation should be accompanied with the condition that the Government shall command the services of the footbarrooms.

dition that the Government shall command the services of the frontiermen in cases of emergency.

Mr. HALE (N. H.) remarked that during the last year the Government expended about nineteen millions for military purposes, and there was a deficiency of upward of seven millions more, making \$26,000,000 spent in twelve months for military purposes, in time of profound peace. During the most expensive year of the last war with Great Britain, the military expenses of the Government never reached the sum of \$21,000,000. When he first took a seat in Congress, fourteen or fifteen years ago, the army cost \$1,000 for each man every year. This bill proposed to raise 7,000 additional men, which would saddle upon the Government a permanent annual increase of expenditure of about \$12,000,000; and the idea that the army will ever go back and grow smaller, while we have will ever go back and grow smaller, while we have got money or credit to sustain it, was too absurd to be advocated by any sensible man. There were no backward tracks, when our Government began to spend money. There might be a war, and no matter how expensive, and hight be a war, and no matter the model of t Kansas. It had been said that Congress had not de-clared war against the Mormons, but it was a part of the history of the country that war was once declared to exist by the act of Mexico, and it might also be de-clared to exist by the act of Brigham Young. He should vote for the amendment proposed. He wanted the bill cut down to a skeleton and then he should vote against the skeleton itself. [Laughter.] Messrs. FESSENDEN (Me.) and FOSTER (Conn.)

prosed the bill on the ground mainly that no neces-ty for its passage is shown. Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) was of the opinion that the Utah troubles were more serious than is generally im agined, but while disposed to affored all necessary re agined, but while disposed to affored all necessary re-lief to our troops now in the mountains, he was op-posed to any more of the military forces of the coun-try-being used in Kansas to enforce upon the majority laws which were enacted by the minority. Nor did he want to see them used again in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. He gave notice that he should, at the proper time, propose an amendment, to the effect that the officers and men raised under this new levy shall be occupied only in the business of maintaining the Constitution and laws of Utah, and maintaining the Constitution and laws of Utah, and that when order shall have been established there, then they shall be disbanded. If the amendment was adopted he would probably be able to support the bill.

Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) directed Mr. Seward's attention to the fact that inasmuch as part of this increase was to be made to the present companies, it would be impossible to adopt such an amendment as that without breaking up the whole organization of the army. He contended that it was necessary to use military force to secure the enforcement of the laws in Kansas.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) concluded that the President had no authority to make use of the army or the militia for the purpose of enforcing the laws of a Territory.

Mr. DAVIS briefly replied.

Without taking the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House authorized the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the members or officers of the last Congress, growing out of the disbursement of money by Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., to employ stenographers.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Invalid Pensioners'

bill.

Mr. ANDERSON, belonging to neither of the prominent political parties, said the only course left him to pursue was to support the Administration and resist every attempt at encroachment on the Constitutional rights of the South. He thought that by so

resist every attempt at encroachment on the Constitutional rights of the South. He thought that by so doing he should best represent the American party of Missouri, which had no sympathy with the present Republican party. He said that the excitement about Kansas would soon pass away, and in adverting to the Lecompton Constitution, stated that he could see no reason to refuse the admission of Kansas into the Union under that instrument.

The House passed the bill for the payment of the invalid and other pensions. They then considered the bill appropriating \$790,000 to cover the deficiency in the printing account of the last two Congresses.

Mr. PHELPS (Mo.), in explanation, said the fault was in ordering to be printed works before they were communicated to Congress, and mentioned the first volume of the Japan Expedition, at a cost of the modest sum of \$91,000, and the second volume of the Pacific Survey at a cost of over \$70,000.

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE (N. Y.) referred to the fact that at the election in Kansas, on the 4th of January, there were over ten thousand votes cast against the Lecompton Constitution, rejecting it by four to one; that the Free-State candidates were elected, but he had no doubt that they will be counted out. He was just as certain that to make up by fraud what was wanting in numbers, was the object of this Lecompton or Calhoun movement. The question was whether Congress were prepared to force this loathed and abhorred Constitution on the people, not only without their consent, but against their recorded will. That Constitution on the people, not only without their consent, but against their recorded will. That Consistintion was a swindle, recking with fraud, and branded with popular condemnation, and was recommended to the approval of Congress by the President, not on the ground of justice, but on the plea of expediency. That Constitution was a fugitive from justice, and was smuggled here under the cover of the Federal arms with the odor of death upon it. That Constitution was buried by more than ten thousand freemen. Instead of breathing into it the breath of life, it should be carried back for internent. It was designedly made odious to keep away from the polls those who were not in the plot, relying on the Executive and his followers to see it through. But the Administration has counted without its host. If its expectations in this regard be realized, the Democratic party will this regard be realized, the Democratic party will become geographically, what it is in principle and in

fact, a mere sectional organization.

Mr. KEITT (S. C.) said that, as this discussion was coming to a head, he wished, in order to avoid mis-representation, to ask Mr. Cochrane whether he would yote for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka

Mr. COCHRANE replied that he would if there was evidence of its having been ratified by the public

Mr. KEITT-Did you not say in your speech that it

was?
Mr. COCHRANE—At its adoption.
Mr. KEITT—If the whole of the Lecompton Constitution had been submitted, and all the votes in the Territory been thrown, and the majority of the voters had declared unequivocally that Slavery should be established therein, would you vote to admit Kansas

Mr. COCHRANE-But for one fact, namely, the

repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Committee then rose.
Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) asked, but did not obtain. Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) asked, but did not obtain, leave to offer a resolution for reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaring that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty ought to be abrogated: that Central America now stands in relation to us as did Louisiana Territory, and therefore ought not to be subject to the control of any foreign power, or interference with our interests, and protesting against the trade in white men and in coolies.

men and in coolies.

Mr. MORRIS (Illinois) asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners to proceed to Salt Lake to negotiate with the Mormons for the purchase of their possessions on condition of their re-moval from the United States.

Mr. FLORENCE (Pennsylvania) asked but did not

obtain leave to introduce a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 7th of June.
The House then adjourned.

The Ohio River.

The water in the channel of the river at this point remains stationary, notwithstanding the heavy rains of yesterday and last night.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858.

This merning a fire broke out in Holt & Mason's lumber-yard in this place, and destroyed property to the amount of \$80,000, on which there was an insurance of \$30,000. Ten frame buildings adjoining the yard, and occupied as saloons, were also destroyed. The loss on them will not probably exceed \$10,000.

Convicted of Murder in the Second

Degree.

MONTROSE, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858.

The Jury, in the case of the boy Archer for shooting his brother, have rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The Grand Jury of New-Orleans. New-Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858.

The Grand Jury have refused to find a bill of indictment against Gen. Walker. LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

General Rising against Comonfort ANARCHY AND CONFUSION.

The City of Mexico in a State of Siege.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858. The steamship Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 21st inst., bringing

highly important news from Mexico. The country was in a complete state of anarchy Nearly all the mail stages between Vera Cruz and the capital had been robbed; nearly every State and town in the Republic was issuing pronunciamientos against Comonfort; and the City of Mexico was in a state of

On the 11th, the Zuloaga brigade, which first de clared the Dictatorship of Comonfort, pronounced against him. It holds the citadel and barracks of San Augustine and Santo Domingo. Comonfort had been refused admission to the last named.

Comonfort has assembled two thousand troops at the palace with artillery. He had also arrested Gen.

Zuloaga, but afterward released him on parole.

A portion of the Zuloaga brigade were in favor of Gen. Zuloaga for the Presidency, while others advanced the claims of Santa Anna.

On the 15th the barracks of San Augustin attacked by Comonfort's troops, but repulsed them. All the foreigners in the city had hoisted the flags of their respective countries for protection. Confusion reigns supreme at the capital.

Walker Meeting at Mobile.

Walker Meeting at Mobile.

Mobile, Thesday, Jan. 26, 1858.

An enthusiastic meeting was held here on Monday night, at which speeches were made by Wm. Walker, Parson Brownlow and others. Walker disclosed the secret of the Government opposition to his Nicaraguan scheme, which was a rejection of their proposition that he should go to Mexico and incite war there with a view of their acquiring that territory. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Government and demanding a tial for Commodore Paulding.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858.
No. 43.—Covington Draw-Bridge Company vs.
Alexander D. Shepherd et al. Submitted on printed argument in behalf of the appellee
No. 48.—W. B. Grant et al. vs. Cornelius Poillon et al. Argued for appellants and aubmitted.

The Europa's News at New-Orleans

New-Orleans, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

The advices per steamship Europa were received by the National Line, and published exclusively in extra evening editions of the Associated Press.

State of the Weather. [By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received at No. 21 Wall street.]

MORNING REPORT....Tuesday, Jan. 25.

ceived at No. 21 Wall street. I
MORNING REPORT....Tuesday, Jan. 25
MONTREAL. 8 a. m.—Warm and raining; 20.
QUEBEC. 8 a. m.—Raining; 40.
BOSTON, Mass.—Hazy and Smmmer-like; 54.
BANGOR, Me., 9 a. m.—Calm and cloudy; 39.
PORTLAND, Me.—Wind W., cloudy; 39.
CALAIS. Me., 9 a. m.—Very foggy, wind 8; 35.
ST. JOHN, N. B., 9 m.—Thick fog, wind S. W.; 32.
SACKVILLE, N. B.—Cloudy, wind S. E.; 34.
HALIFAN, N. S., 9 a. m.—Hazy, wind S.; 32.
FREDERICKTON, N. B., 9 a. m.—Cloudy and mild; 25.
ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Cloudy, wind S. W.; 39.
NEW-YORK, 12 m.—Mild and showery, wind S.; 52, berot tes 30,169.

NEW-YORK, 12 m.—Mild and showery, wind S.; 52, barot tes 30,169.
CINCINANTI, Obio—Clear; 49.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Cloudy; 4.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Clear; 43.
TOLEDO, Obio—Cloudy; wind W.; 50.
PITTSEERGU, Pa.—Showery; 54.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cloudy; raining; wind W.; 42.
CLEVELAND, Obio—Cloudy; 52.
CHICAGO, III.—Cloudy; 54.
SPRINGFIELD, III.—Wind S. W.; 39.
JANEAVILLE, Wis.—Rainy; 42.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis.—Cloudy; 36.
ROCK ISLAND—Cloudy; 32.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Gloudy; 42.
FULTON, III.—Cloudy; 32.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Gloudy; 33.
BURLINGFON, Iowa—Rainy; 49.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Cloudy; 40.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Cloudy;

Owego, N. Y.—Considerable rain feli last night; mild with indications of more rain; \$2.

Physhergh—Clear; 42.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Clondy; wind S. W.; 57.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Clear; 58.

VICKSHURG, Miss —Clearing off; 52.

NATCHEZ—Clondy; 9.

NEW-ORLEANS, Va. m.—Clondy and rainy; 69.

CHARLOTTETOWN, N. B.—Raining; wind S.

SACKVILLE—Wind S. W.; raining; 42.

CALAIS, Me.—Thermometer 49; wind S. W.; raining, Orallow, We.—Thermometer 49; wind S. W.; raining, 12.

PORTLAND, Me.—Wind S. E.; overcest—been raining ill day; 46. ng nearly

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporter.
SENATE......Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858. Not a quorum present. ASSEMBLY.

The question was upon the appeal from the decision of the Clerk, that Mr. DURYEA'S motion to amend by requiring the question before the House to be decided before any other question is entertained, in

order.

Mr. CRANE moved to lay the appeal on the table, carrying all questions with it. Carried.

Mr. DURYEA moved that, upon the call for the question on any resolution being seconded by a majority, the question shall be put before entertaining any other question—(in effect the previous question

Mr. WIER moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried-58 to 52, Mr. DYCKMAN moved to vote for Speaker in the

Mr. BALDWIN moved that the plurality rule pre

vsil.

Mr. HANFORD moved that Messrs. Alvord and Van Valkenburgh be conducted to the foot of State street and started for the Capitol, the first one reaching the Speaker's chair to be elected; and that John S. Nafew, Thurlow Weed and L. S. Parsons be designated to see fair play. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. DELANEY moved to lay the subject on the table.

On motion of Mr. LAFLIN a vote was had for

On motion of Mr. LAFLIN a vote was had for Speaker in the usual manner, with this result: Van Valkenburgh, 54; Alvord, 49; Horton, 7; Law, 1.

Mr. DAYTON moved another vote.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved that Mr. Alvord be declared Speaker, and John J. Reilly Clerk.

On motion, laid on the table.

Mr. W. F. JONES moved that the plurality rule be educated.

Mr. LYNCH moved that Mr. Alvord be declared Speaker and Henry Ward Beecher Clerk. Mr. BARNES moved the plurality rule. Carried-

question was then on the resolution as amended. The question was then on the resolution as amended.
Mr. CRAIN moved to lay the whole subject on the
table. Carried—58 to 53.
Mr. GODARD moved that the House now proceed
to yote for Clerk in the same manner as the House has

or Speaker.
Mr. PARSONS moved to lay the motion on the

Mr. PARSUAS moved, when the House adjourned, it adjourn to 74 p. m. Laid on the table.

Mr. SALISBURY moved that Thos. G. Alvord be declared Speaker, and D. L. Wilson Clerk.

Mr. SHEPARD moved the plurality rule.

Mr. RICHARDS moved to substitute the names of

Messrs. Van Valkenburgh and Hughes.

Mr. MOORE moved to by the whole subject on the table. Carried—58 to 53.

Mr. W. F. JONES moved that R. B. Van Valkenburgh be declared Speaker, and Charles Hughes

Mr. LANNING moved the previous question on The CLERK ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. CRAIN appealed from the Clerk's decision.

The decision of the Clerk was sustained—Yeas 99.

Nays 13. Mr. CRAIN moved the names of Alverd and Rich-Mr. LANING moved Alvord and Hughes. Mr. BARNES moved to lay the whole subject of

Mr. Bakkes moved to lay the water the table. Carried.

Mr. B. then moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker in the usual manner, and the person receiving the largest number be declared elected.

Mr. LANING moved to amend by adding, that immediately after the other officers be voted for in the same manner and under the same law.

Mr. DELANEY moved as a substitute that Thos.
Alvord be declared Speaker, and David L. Wilson

Mr. MOORE declared that he felt as if he had discharged his duty to his party, and was now ready to make all necessary and honorable concessions to secure an organization.

Mr. CRAIN was opposed to yie ding up so much to the Republicans, who, he said, had shown no disposition of concession.

Mr. LANING spoke in favor of his amendment, saying that he hoped it would be accepted, for the reason that the House might be kept here three weeks on each of the other officers.

eks on each of the other officers.

Mr. DELANEY withdrew his motion.

aning. Mr. CRAIN moved as a substitute that the Hous

receed to vote for Speaker as heretofore. Lost.
Mr. LAFLIN moved an adjournment. Lost.
Mr. CRAIN moved that Thomas G. Alvord be delared Speaker and Charles Hughes Clerk. Lost.

Mr. MOORE then moved the names of Alvord and hardson. Mr. E. S. ESTY moved the previous question.

Decided out of order. Mr. DURYEA appealed from the decision; and de-

ate ensued, when The House sustained the decision by a vote Mr. DYCKMAN moved to substitute the

Mix for Richardson. Lost.
Mr. LAWRENCE moved to substitute the rane of
Rielly for Richardson. Lost, 49 to 63.
The motion to elect Alvord and Richardson was

en lost-41 to 63. The Plurality Rule was next adopted by a vote of 5 to 37.

A vote for Speaker was then had with the following

Whereupon THOMAS G. ALVORD of Onondaga

Whereupon 1 HOMAS G. ALVORD of Onondags, Democrat, was deslared elected Speaker. Upon the announcement of the vote, immense ap-planse rang from the galleries. The Clerk named Messrs. Van Valkenburgh and Horton as a Committee to wait upon the Speaker elect. The Clerk said that the vote now recurred upon the Clerk.

Mr. DURYEA moved that the Clerk be requested to act as presiding officer pro tem. in the absence of the Speaker elect.

Mr. MILLER moved that Mr. Van Valkenburgh

elected Speaker pro tem. during the organization of the House.

Mr. H. BAKER moved that Mr. Dayton's name be Both gentlemen declined, and the Clerk was appointed temporary presiding officer.

The vote was then taken on Clerk, and DAVID L.
WILSON was elected by the following vote:

Clerk—David L. Wilson, American.
Sergeant at Arius—Phillip W. Lasher, Democrat.
Doorkeeper—Peter J. Cooks, American.
First Assistant Doorkeeper—John Davis, Democrat.
Second Assistant Doorkeeper—James Swarthout.

First Assistant Doorkeeper-Joins Davis, Democrat.

Second Assistant Doorkeeper-Johns Swarthout.

The vote for Speaker was as follows:
For Mr. Alvard—Messrs. Bacheller, Becker, Hodge, Horton,
Law, D. Miller and Reynolds (Americans), and 49 Democrats.
For Mr. Van Valkersungh—M. Rassell (American) and 53
Republicans.
For Mr. Van Valkersungh—M. Rassell (American) and 53
Republicans.
For Mr. Hofton-Messrs. Alvard. Chaunoey, Hart,
T. Jotes, Mills. Oscood and Tappen (Democrats), and Messrs.
Gage, Halley, Hard, Holbrook, Knight, Seatell, Stewart, Van
Aerman and Van Valkenburgh (Republicans).

On the vote for Clerk, Messrs. Adams, C. Boughton
and Russell (Americans), and Chaune vy, (Democrat,)
voted for David L. Wilson, increasing the vote to 60
for Wilson, against 53 for Richardson.

After the election, a resolution complimenting and
thanking Mr. Richardson for the able and impartial
unanner in which he had presided over the House, and
extending to him the privilege of the floor during the
Session, was passed unanimously.

Mr. H. Bakerb in order to give the Democrats.

Session, was passed unanimously.

Mr. H. BAKER, in order to give the Democrats and American an opportunity to celebrate the victory, moved an adjournment.

The motion was carried, and the House adjourned. Soon after the election of Mr. Alvord as Speaker, the Buck and Breck Club brought out their gun, "The Little Buck," and Bred several rounds in the Park of the Capitol.

FROM WASHINGTON. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1858. After eight months' absence, Mr. Stanton has returped to Washington, a wiser man for having seen with his own eyes the attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas against the sentiment and feeling of the great body of the people. He believes now what no evidence would have persuaded him to receive with credit before. And this has been the experience of every leading man who went to that Territory-of Reeder, even Shannon, Geary and Waiker, and it may be said of Denver also. Mr. Stanton proclaims that the election frauds were open and flagrant, and that the whole Pro-Slavery vote, with the aid of its allies, does not exceed three thousand, while that of the Free-State party is fully fifteen thousand. In stopping at Weston and other points, old and respectable citizens informed him that the young men formed regular parties, got up that the young men formed regular parties, got up conveyances, and then went from poll to poll, voting wherever and as often as they pleased. This fact was notorious and not disguised. But it was not denounced as it should have been, for fear of provoking collisions and bloodshed. Still, the effect of voking collisions and bloodshed. Still, the elect of the lawless proceedings was manifested upon the more conservative slaveholding population, who were moving away, and according to Mr. Stanton's view the result would be to make Missouri a free

State, as a consequence of the attempt to impose Slavery on Kansas.

While at Independence he saw a gentleman just from Kansas City, who had received a letter from Calhoun, in which it was stated that the Legislature had a Pro-Slavery majority, and he believes that with the power of issuing certificates in his hands, such a majority will be "returned," as Judge Douglas predicted, no matter what the real vote may be. In that event, he dare not go back to the Territory, so strong is the popular excitement

against him. Mr. Stanton thinks that the Administration mus have been misled by the intelligence communicated through such agents as Martin, who fell into the hands of the most factious extremists, and that it received all its impressions from such sources, ing them with additional coloring here. For without such erroneous information, it is impossible for him to possible for him to reconcile the posi-new occupied with that which was taken when he accepted the Secretaryship. He is ready to give the President an account of his stew ardship whenever Mr. Buchanan is inclined to re-

ceive it. Thus far only the returns of the election of the 4th, ordered by the Legislature, have been received at the Interior Department. When Henderson was arrested, Calhoun had not obtained the vote of Delarrested, Canooin had not cotained the voice of Der-aware Crossing, which, it was supposed, would materially affect the complexion of the Legislature. What is most remarkable in this conflict of results is the published statement of the President of the Territorial Council and Speaker of the House, cer tifying a detailed Free-State majority in the Legis-lature, while the dispatches to-day announce the triumph of the Pro-Slavery party there, and for all the offices except the member of Congress, which are partially confirmed by other and fuller reports. As Mr. Buchanan has been housed for several days.

the New-York missionaries have been compelled the New-York missionaries have been compened to suspend operations, except in their demonstrations upon the Cabinet, which, as they will discover, will be love's labor lost. It is not true that Mr. Schell's nomination has been sent to the Senate. He stands in the same category with the others in that respect, and is kept back with a view of swing future developments of interest to the of seeing future developments of interest to the Administration. The strongest argument now urged against him is, that all the patronage thus far distributed has been directed to the exclusive advantage of Mr. Dickinson's aspirations—an argu-ment which is presumed to have its weight upon ment which is presumed to have its weight upon the second-term inclinations of a certain incum-bent. Mr. Schell is supported at the White House mainly by his open devotion to Lecompton; while the doubtful position of Dean Richmond, Cassidy, Cagger, and their friends in the New-York delega-

ion, does not second their hostility.

A Mr. Gartrell of Georgia gave notice of a dissolution of the Union this morning on his private acthe House very gravely and almost sanctimoniously, that if Lecompton was not put through, the South would insist upon its rights and retire. In this rein he begged the Republicans to take earnest

warning, and not to believe he intended to slarm them. They shouted from all sides, "No. no," in most amusing derision, while Lovejoy and Blair threw in a shell or two which quite disconcerted the honorable dissolver. The whole scene was in-dicrous and rich, and the debit of Mr. Gartrell will be remembered as a good thing.

the remembered as a good thing.

The Supreme Court will take a recess between the lat of March and the lat of April for Circuit duty, and then resume the heavy calendar, which contrives to grow yearly, in spite of every effort to keep it within reasonable limits.

Ever since the rush of the panic, the transfer of United States stocks at the Treasury has almost ceased. In the last few weeks hardly \$50,000 have changed hands, with outstanding loans to the ex-tent of twenty-five millions. The notes are harder to put off, and but for the Disbursing Agents, who compel officials to receive them, would be ru down even below their present point. INDEX.

KANSAS AT WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2), 1838.

There is more excitement here among public men, at this day, respecting the Kansas sore, than there has been yet since the luckless day when Congressinvited North and South to enter the lists in that Termination of the Congression of the Congr

invited North and South to enter the lists in that fer-ritory for a terrible fight, in which, no matter whether one or the other party succeeded, the Union was to fall with the vanquished. Southern and Northern members are becoming much excited, and speak pretty strongly. Some of the Southern members are going about declaring that the Union is dissolved, and that further efforts to save

it are useless.

The President has exhibited for a week past his full share of the excitement on this question. He is no longer so much troubled as he is engry about it. He is writing a message to Congress in favor of the immediate acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution by Cotgress, and makes it a party test, declaring that every one who does not support the recommendation

is a traitor to Democrary.

It is believed that the Senate will sustain the President's views, but that the House will not.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1858. Washisoton, Jan. 25, 1858.

The States of this city, it is rumored, will wheel into the support of Senator Douglas, and will hereafter denounce the Lecompton Constitution as heartily as it has heretofore supported it. This is considered certain in influential quarters here. Mr. Douglas has for some time wished for an organ in the capital of the nation, and Major Heuss will doubtless make an able ally and supporter. All that has yet appeared in The States to indicate the change above alluded to is a leader on Saturday evening upon Kansas affairs, which receives the report of the triumph of the Free-State men as true, and argues that consequently the whole question is changed. The article is looked upon a realigning ty—naving the way for stronger ones.

whole question is changed. The article is looked it as preliminary—paving the way for stronger ones. LETTER FROM GEN. LANE.

LETTER FROM GEN. LANE.
Correspondence of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1858.
I have seen a letter from Gen. Lane, dated "Lawrence, Kansas, Jan. 16, 1858," in which he says:
"You will have learned before this reaches Washington, that we participated in the elections under the Lecompton frands—under protest, of course—and with the understanding that those elected are to strangle the vile thing. Should Calhoun dare to grant certificates different from the legal count, which proves to be largely Free-State, we will take care of the gentleman. Should Congress, in violation of our rights, man. Should Congress, in violation of our rights, admit us under that instrument, we will have a majority in both branches (unless we are counted out) of the Legislature when it meets, and will refuse to pass the Legislature when it meets, and will refuse to pass laws or in any manner to give it power and effect.

"To-morrow the Territorial Legislature will proba-bly pass a bill calling a Constitutional Convention, which, it is hoped, will unravel (if Lecompton is de-feated the Kansas imbroglio. If Congress under-takes to enforce the Lecompton Constitution upon us we shall fight. We can do nothing else with honor to ourselves.

ourselves.

We have Jack Henderson here under arrest. It we have Jack Henderson a recommendation of the state of the seems a precinct was established at Delaware Crossing on the 4th. I was at Leavenworth, and heard that our opponents were claiming that 500 votes were cast at that president, which would give our cuemies Leavenworth County. I immediately ordered the arrest of the Judges and their conveyance to Lawarrest of the Judges and their conveyance to Lawrence. Garrott, one of them, was accordingly arrested. He said that only 43 votes were received or certified to; that on the evening of the election Jack Henderson came there and expressed great solicitude about the safe transmission of the votes to Calhoun, and Cestred that they be placed in his hands as the messenger, which was done. I immediately directed Henderson's arrest, which was bad. He was on his way out of the Territery. He said he had delivered the votes to Calhoun. When the count was held the returns were not fortherming. In the mean time Calhoun had been subcensed as a witness before a Probate Judge of this emand as a witness before a Probate Judge of this penaed as a witness before a Probate Judge of this county as a witness in Henderson's case. He refused to attend. An attachment was issued and he was agrested under it. A writ of habeas corpus was already issued from Judge Cato, and by the aid of the United States troops he was released and fled the Territory, being protected by the Federal troops to the border. During this time, Perkins placed in the hands of Marshal Dennis a writ of habeas corpus for the body of Henderson, and Cato had served a process on me for the delivering up of Henderson, but the latter refused to be delivered up, well knowing he would get his just dues from the populace at large. He is now here, and will remain until such time as we have no further use for him.

The vote against the Constitution on the 4th inst.

was overwhelming, and I should think such a vote would have some influence upon the stony hearts of a partisan Congress. We shall see.

"I suppose you know that the feeling here is strongly against any Congressional enabling act. We want no intervention with our affairs by Congress, feeling that we are fully competent to settle those matters ourselves. We want to be let plone."

GEN. SCOTT-NEW-GRANADA.

e of The Richmond Enquirer. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1858.

Correspondence of The Richmond Enquirer.

Washistoron, Jan. 23, 1858.

I have heard it suggested that Gen. Scott goes to organize a force in California to operate against the Mermons, and by his presence to infuse a greater degree of energy and activity into the officers in charge of the campaign—while others shrewdly suspect that the General is only going into honorable exile, while the Administration prefer his room to his company—for the time being.

Such are some of the reasons assigned by the knowing ones for Gen. Scott's contemplated trip. But the cause for this extraordinary movement is known alone to the President, his Cabinet and Gen. Scott. The peculiar views of the Government have been made known fully to the Commander-in-Chief, and he goes to San Francisco and the whole Pacific Cesast cothed with extraordinary powers, and Gov. Young may find his troops not only whipped, but himself checkmated at every turn, whether he make for the British Possessions, or seek a more genial location in the State of Sonors.

The rumor, that New-Granada had rejected the

The rumor that New-Granada had rejected the The rumer that New-Granada had rejected the Convention concluded last Summer between Secretary Cass and Gen. Herran, is without foundation in truth. I am authorized to say that the President of New-Granada, not feeling himself authorized to ratify the Convention, had reterred it to the Congress which was then about assembling. Congress might or might not medify some of the articles, but, as a whole, it was highly approved of by the President and people. Gen. Herran doubts not it will be returned here either fully ratified or only modified in such a manner as not to affect materially any of its provisions.

ratified or only modified in such a manner as not to affect materially any of its provisions.

On Tuesday, Baron Gerolt, who is the diplomatic representative here of the bridegroom, gives a dinner in honor of the same important event, but limits his cards of invitation to the representatives of "crowned" heads. The Ministers here from the various republics of the world have taken umbrage at this, and the representative of Prince Fredérick William explains by anylog "his dinner com is exceedingly small."

enying "his dining-room is exce THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION. This famous document is at present in the hands of the President. He has been for several days engaged in preparing the message which will accompany that instrument to Congress. It may be sent to that body at any moment. Of course, as the matter approaches the culminating point of action, the greatest anxiety is betrayed on all sides. [Wash. States, Jan. 25.

CONNECTICUT ICE. -Hartforders are now harvesting ce obtained in the vicinity of that city. It is some six r seven inches thick.

A LAKE SUPERIOR LEGISLATOR, - Considerable ex A LAKE SUPERIOR LEGISLATOR.—Considerable excitement and amusement was excited to-day by the arrival of the Hon. Abner Sherman of Ontonagon. He appeared in the House with his pack upon his back, dressed in true frontier stripe. He says the Copper regions never promised a larger yield than they do this Winter. He represents the Winter to be a very fine one for business. Business is not in so crippled a condition as in the Lower Peninsula. When he left Ontonagon, the snow was about three feet deep. He traveled on snow-shoes about 200 miles. On the eighth day he reached Warsaw, on the Wisconsin River. Here he took the stage to Stevens's Point. The peat day he arrived at Berlin, on the Wisconsin River. Here he took the stage to Stevens's Point. The next day he arrived at Berlin, on the Horicon Railroad, thence to Milwaukee and Chicago. His report of the state of affairs in the Hyperborean kingdom, Natle kingdom, State of Superior, is encouraging.
[Grand Rapids (Mich.) Enquire: Jan 20.

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.

A young man about 23 or 24 years of age cause inte the shooting gallery of Charles F. Ottignon, No. Broadway, about a quarter to 3 o'clock, and after firing a round of eight shots with a pistol, paid for them. He then stated that he would shoot another quarters worth. After the pistol had been loaded, he deliber ately placed the muzzle to his eye, discharging the contents into his head, when he fell and immediately expired. The ball is supposed to have lodged in the The name of the deceased is unknown. A number of persons endeavored to recognize the body. but without success. The deceased had light comple ion and light hair, and is about 5 feet 9 inches in hight He was dressed in a black frock coat, dark cassime pantaloons, black velvet vest with white spots, and glazed cap. Coroner Perry was notified of the occurrence, and will hold an inquest on the body at 10 o'clock to-day at the Eighth Ward Station-House, whither the body was conveyed.

THE SING SING STATE PRISON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sing Sing, Jan. 25, 1858.
The result of the last State election has left the care of the Prison equally divided between the three exist ing political parties. The Auburn Prison is now in charge of Inspector Rhodes, Democrat, elected last charge of Inspector Russies, Prison is assigned to Inspector November, Clinton Prison is assigned to Inspector Railey, Republic Russell, American; while Inspector Bailey, Re can, is in charge at Sing Sing. This even distribution of power, it is to be hoped, will be productive of some special benefit to our three penal institutions, at least during the reign of the triumvirate. Only a single change has been made here since the beginning of the year, and that is the appointment of Wm. C. Howe,

change has been made here since the beginning of the year, and that is the appointment of Win. C. Howe, editor of The Hudson River Chronicle, to the position of Storekeepet, in place of Richard Lowe, removed. The duties of the incumbent mainly consist in the inspection of all provisions, stores, &c., purchased for the use of the prison, as touching their quality and agreement with invoice.

At ne previous period has there been so large a number of convicts within the walls of this institution as now. There are about 960 males, and 90 females. The nomical capacity of the cells of the main prison is for 1,000 inmates; but as the average number in the hospital ranges from 20 to 30, a few more than a thousand might be accommodated. Some of the cells are untenantable, and will need repairing. It is probable that a large accession to the stock on hand will be received during the next thirty days, chiefly from the Court of Sessions, New-York, so that the establishment may be actually full to overflowing by Spring, and require additional cells.

The number of convicts now unemployed is not far from 300. The prostration of business consequent on the panic of last Fall has been the cause of this, having led to the failure of some contractors and the temporary suspension of others. All the contractors are in arrears for labor, and have been unable to pay for the last two or three months. The aggregate amount due from them will hardly fall short of \$50,000. The counts, however, are considered good, as in the few instances where contractors have failed their bonds will cover the loss. The course pursued by the Inspectors in giving credit to contractors was undoubtedly a wise one, as had the latter been compelled to pay up at the usual time, every one of them must have stopped long ago.

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During the present week the Inspectors will put all the idle convict labor into the market, per advertisement. There is to let one contract for making carpets, one for making shees, one for a stove foundery, and another for the manufacture of woolen cloths. Chas. Watson, the hat contractor, resumed work to-day, but not with a full force. Previous to October last he employed 165 male and 50 female convicts.

Huntington, of Wall street notoriety, is still acting as bookkeeper for ...r. Woodruff, the furniture contractor, and has now speni a year here, having arrived on the 2d of January, 1857. He is still a careful observer of prison rules, and has gained rather than lost the favor of the prison officials.

Sanuncey Johnson, lately sentenced to a term of four years and three months, for taking part in the \$6,000 burglary at the corner of Duane and Church streets, was brought here last Friday, and will be put into the hat shop, there to cut hat linings, &c. He gives his age as 29, and has already served out two terms of six years in the aggregate. When hore last, he occupied Huntington's present position, and is said to be a very excellent accountant. Chauncey's career since he left the prison last July has been somewhat eventful. He relates that he was offered a situation in the furniture warehouse 'of Messrs. Phelps, Kingsland & Co., partners of Mr. Woodruff, the contractor at Sing Sing, and continued with them for some little time, when he perceived or imagized that the firm distrusted him, from a knowledge of his previous professional character. He hen resolved to leave them, and proceeded to turn his attention to the liberal occupation of taking other people's money. In the course of a few months he had obtained and spent about \$6,000, nestry all of which he gambled away at faro, being an infatuated admirer of that game. At the time of his last anfortunate exploit he was "dead broke," and though a "crack" was out of his line, he agreed to take

hard labor in his old quarters. Johnson is said to be afflicted with consumption, and is hardly likely to live through his term of confinement.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed providing for the construction of a highway from a point near the railroad station at Sing Sing to the small village of Sparts, one mile south, and passing through the Prison grounds. Thomas Smull, Henry Austin, James B. Swain, and the Inspector in charge of the Prison, were named Commissioners to locate the same. By this act if is made the duty of the Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison to construct the portion of the road included within the prison bounds, but no special appropriation was made for the purpose. At the instance of the Commissioners, the Agent and Warden some time since inserted in his monthly estimate of Prison expenses submitted to the control of the State, a small sum intended to be applied to the commencement of the highway. The Controller, however, struck out the item, and there the matter ended. One of the Commissioners, who holds property in a direction to be benefitted by the highway in question, is, it is said, much dissatisfied with this turn of things, and will probably secure an amendment of the act the present session, calculated to obviate the difficulty. It is stated that the Commissioners have laid out the highway in a direction different from that contemplated by the act, with a view to favor the erection of a railroad Station-House at the village (1) of Sparta. If successful in this manenter, the two or three parties interested, probably hope to make the Sparta above named (and classic in no other respect but name), the focus of railroad communication with New-York for that vicinity, and reduce Sing Sing to the level of a sub-station.

THE LAST OF THE KANSAS SEED STORY .- MOSETS. H. B. HURD and HORACE WHITE of Chicago, late Secretaries of the National Kansas Aid Committee, have forwarded to the Governor of Michigan an account of the disbursement of the \$1,000 appropriate by that State for benevolent purposes in Kansas. The original appropriation by the Michigan Legislature was \$10,000, to be used in the discretion of the Executive. Gov. Bingham thought it advisable to apply only one tentil of the amount, and accordingly placed \$1,000 in the hands of the National Committee, with directions that the sum be expended in various grain and vegetable seeds for the exclusive benefit of emi grants from the State of Michigan. The Border-Ruc fian press of the Wolverine State inveighed lustily against this wasteful extravagance on the part of the Republican State Administration, and a lying pamphlet was issued on the subject, which was extensively circulated just previous to the election of last year, in which Gov. Bingham and the Kansas Committee were charged with using the Kansas fund for electionsering purposes both in Kansas and Michigan. The report submitted by the officers of the Committee, Mesers. White and Hurd, embraces vouchers for the entire disbursement, the amount of seed and value thereof furnished to each recipient, the residence of such recipient in Kansas, and his former residence in Michigan, with certificates in each instance from two competent witnesses of the correctness of all the facts. It is to be presumed that The Detroit Free Press will in future avoid the subject of Kansas seeds with becoming care and assiduity.

As Issoule Deed,—A certain Dr. Fitch, pretending to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, arose in his place in the Senate, a few days ago, and ascerted that the Democracy of Indiana were in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. A miserable faisehood. Ninetentia are opposed to the swindle, and if they ever get a lick at Fitch, he'll think so too.

[Terre Haste (Ind.) Journal.